

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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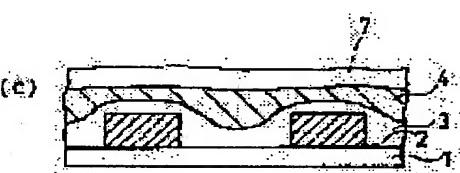
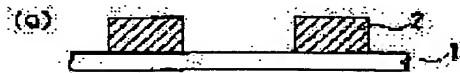
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(54) SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE AND ITS MANUFACTURE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To improve adhesion with a lower wiring layer and a CVD film when a layer insulating film using silicon ladder resin is formed.

CONSTITUTION: A silanol (Si(OH)₄)-based inorganic insulating film 3 is applied to cover a first conductor pattern 2 formed on a silicon substrate 1, terminal hydroxyl group silicon ladder resin 4 is further formed on the inorganic application insulating film 3 and a material consisting of the insulating film 3 and the resin 4 is used as a layer insulating film.



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CLAIMS**[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] The lower layer wiring layer arranged on a substrate. The upper wiring layer arranged through a layer insulation film on this lower layer wiring layer. It is the semiconductor device equipped with the above, and the above-mentioned layer insulation film is characterized by consisting of an inorganic application insulator layer which makes a principal component the silanol ($\text{Si}_4(\text{OH})$) formed on the above-mentioned lower layer wiring layer, and an end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film formed on this inorganic application insulator layer.

[Claim 2] The manufacture method of the semiconductor device characterized by including the process which forms a lower layer wiring layer on a substrate, the process which forms the inorganic application insulator layer which makes a silanol ($\text{Si}_4(\text{OH})$) a principal component on this lower layer wiring layer, and the process which forms an end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film, is made to carry out dehydration to the above-mentioned inorganic application insulator layer, and forms a layer insulation film on the above-mentioned inorganic application insulator layer.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to the semiconductor device which has multilayer-interconnection structure, and its manufacture method about a semiconductor device and its manufacture method.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Drawing 3 (a) Or drawing 3 (b) It is a process cross section for explaining an example of the formation method of the layer insulation film of a semiconductor device which has the conventional multilayer-interconnection structure. the 1st conductor pattern with which 2 has been arranged in drawing on the silicon substrate 1 in which the element (not shown) was formed — it is — this — the 1st conductor pattern 2 — a wrap — the layer insulation film 5 is formed on a substrate 1 like, and the 1st conductor pattern 7 is formed on this layer insulation film 5

[0003] Next, the manufacture method is explained. Drawing 3 (a) The 1st conductor pattern 2 is formed on the semiconductor substrate 1 in which the semiconductor device (not shown) was formed so that it may be shown. Subsequently, drawing 3 (b) The layer insulation film 5 is formed on a substrate 1 so that it may be shown, and the conductor pattern 2 of the above 1st may be covered. As this layer insulation film 5, in order to raise adhesion with an end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film or an end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film on the 1st conductor pattern 2 CVD films, such as a silicon oxide and a silicon nitride, are made to deposit by the chemical-vapor-deposition method (for CVD to be called below Chemical Vapor Deposition) etc., and the thing in which the end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film was formed to tops, such as this silicon oxide, is used. And the 2nd conductor pattern 7 is formed on the layer insulation film 5 formed by doing in this way, and multilayer-interconnection structure is acquired.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] A conventional semiconductor device and its conventional manufacture method are constituted as mentioned above, and there was a trouble that the adhesive property of the 1st conductor pattern 2 and an end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin or the adhesive property of the silicon oxide and end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin which were deposited by CVD was bad, and the reliability of a semiconductor device fell, by the formation method of the layer insulation film using the silicon ladder system resin.

[0005] This invention was made in order to cancel the above troubles, and it raises the adhesive property of an end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin, and it aims at obtaining a reliable semiconductor device, and aims at offering the manufacture method which was further suitable for this equipment.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The semiconductor device concerning this invention and its manufacture method form the inorganic application insulator layer which makes a silanol ($\text{Si}_4(\text{OH})$) a principal component as a layer insulation film as a ground insulator layer, and form an end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film on this ground insulator layer.

[0007]

[Function] In this invention, since what formed the end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film as a layer insulation film on the inorganic application insulator layer which makes a silanol ($\text{Si}_4(\text{OH})$) a principal component was used, dehydration occurs between an inorganic application insulator layer and an end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film, and an adhesive property with a wiring layer or a CVD film is improved.

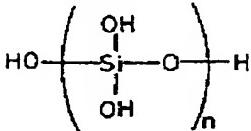
[0008]

[Example] Hereafter, the manufacture method of the semiconductor device by one example of this invention is explained about drawing. In drawing 1, the same sign as drawing 3 being the same or a considerable portion is shown, 3 is an inorganic application insulator layer, and 4 is an end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film.

[0009] Next, the manufacture method is explained. It is drawing 1 (a) first. The 1st conductor pattern 2 is formed by performing predetermined processing on the silicon substrate 1 in which the semiconductor device (not shown) was formed so that it may be shown.

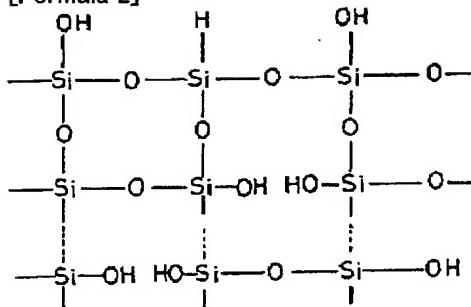
[0010] Subsequently, drawing 1 (b) The inorganic application insulator layer 3 which makes a silanol ($\text{Si}_4(\text{OH})$) a principal component is formed so that it may be shown, and the 1st conductor pattern 2 may be covered. Here, the inorganic application insulator layer 3 which makes a principal component the above-mentioned silanol ($\text{Si}_4(\text{OH})$) is [0011] to a methanol, isopropyl alcohol, etc.

[Formula 1]



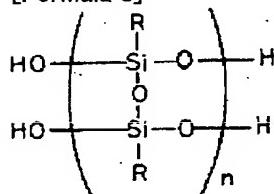
The rotation application of the solution which came out and melted the poly silanol express is carried out, it is obtained by making it hard n, after adding heat treatment and volatilizing a solvent, and this inorganic application insulator layer 3 is [0012].

[Formula 2]



It comes out, structure which is expressed is carried out, and the unreacted hydroxyl group is contained in the film. Subsequently, drawing 1 (c) It is [0013] on the inorganic application insulator layer 3 formed as mentioned above so that it might be shown.

[Formula 3]



(R may be a phenyl group or a low-grade alkyl group among a formula, and different species are [a homotypic is sufficient as R and] sufficient as it.) n shows the integer of 2-1000. The end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film 4 expressed is formed. This end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film 4 is obtained by volatilizing and hardening a solvent with heat treatment, after melting to organic solvents, such as an anisole, toluene, and a xylene, and carrying out a rotation application.

[0014] And if the rotation application of the end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film 4 is carried out and h at treatment is added on the inorganic application insulator layer 3, the unreacted hydroxyl group in the inorganic application insulator layer 3 and the end hydroxyl group of the end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film 4 will perform dehydration, and the adhesive property between these films will become good. Moreover, the adhesion with the inorganic application insulator layer 3 which makes a principal component the 1st conductor pattern 2 and above-mentioned silanol ($\text{Si}_4(\text{OH})$) is good, and the 2nd conductor pattern 7 is formed on the layer insulation film formed in this way.

[0015] Thus, the shell which according to this example forms the end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film 4 through the inorganic application insulator layer 3 which makes a silanol a principal component, and used these as a layer insulation film on the substrate 1 in which the 1st conductor pattern 2 was formed, High adhesion is obtained by hydration, and since the inorganic application insulator layer 3 and the 1st conductor pattern 2 have the good adhesive property, the inorganic application insulator layer 3 and the end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film 4 can form the 1st conductor pattern 2 and an adhesive good layer insulation film. Moreover, the property of the end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film 4 can be employed efficiently as it is, and flattening of a layer insulation film, impasto, etc. can be performed.

[0016] In addition, although the above-mentioned example explained the case where formed the direct inorganic application insulator layer 3 on the 1st conductor pattern 2, and the end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film 4 was formed on this film As shown in drawing 2, in order to raise the adhesion between a layer insulation film and the 1st conductor pattern 2 between the 1st conductor pattern 2 and the inorganic application insulator layer 3 For example, you may be the wiring structure where the silicon oxide which there may be the silicon oxide and nitride 6 which were deposited by the plasma CVD method, or was deposited by ordinary-pressure CVD was formed.

[0017]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, since it enabled it to form an end hydroxyl-group silicon ladder system resin film on the inorganic application insulator layer which makes a silanol ($\text{Si}_4(\text{OH})$) a principal component for a layer insulation film according to this invention, the adhesive property of a wiring layer and a layer insulation film will become good, and it is effective in the ability to obtain a reliable semiconductor device.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the cross section showing the manufacturing process of the semiconductor device by one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the cross section of the semiconductor device by other examples of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the cross section showing the manufacturing process of the conventional semiconductor device.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Silicon Substrate
- 2 1st Conductor Pattern
- 3 Inorganic Application Insulator Layer
- 4 End Hydroxyl-Group Silicon Ladder System Resin Film
- 5 Layer Insulation Film
- 6 Silicon Oxide or Nitride
- 7 2nd Conductor Pattern

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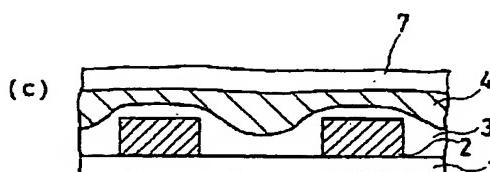
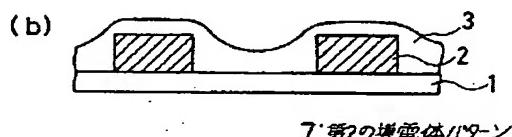
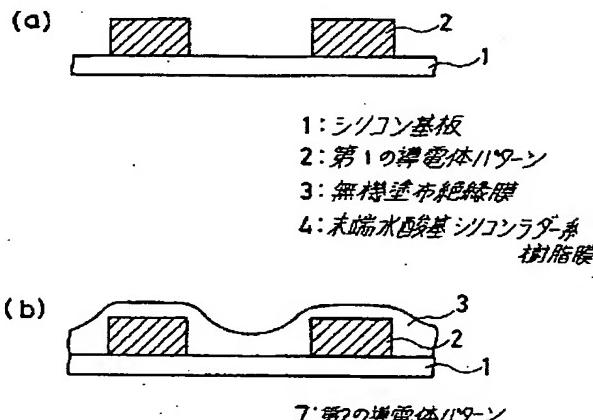
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(54) 【発明の名称】 半導体装置及びその製造方法

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 シリコンラダー系樹脂を用いた層間絶縁膜を形成する際の、下層配線層やCVD膜との密着性を向上させる。

【構成】 シリコン基板1上に形成された第1の導電体パターン2を覆うように、シラノール(Si(OH)₄)を主成分とする無機塗布絶縁膜3を形成し、さらに無機塗布絶縁膜3上に、末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂4を形成し、この絶縁膜3と樹脂4からなるものを層間絶縁膜として用いる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 基板上に配置された下層配線層と、該下層配線層上に層間絶縁膜を介して配置された上層配線層とを備えた半導体装置において、
上記層間絶縁膜は、

上記下層配線層上に形成されたシラノール ($\text{Si}(\text{OH})_4$) を主成分とする無機塗布絶縁膜と、
該無機塗布絶縁膜上に形成された、末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜とから構成されていることを特徴とする半導体装置。

【請求項2】 基板上に下層配線層を形成する工程と、
該下層配線層上にシラノール ($\text{Si}(\text{OH})_4$) を主成分とする無機塗布絶縁膜を形成する工程と、
上記無機塗布絶縁膜上に、末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜を形成し、上記無機塗布絶縁膜と脱水反応させて層間絶縁膜を形成する工程とを含むことを特徴とする半導体装置の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 この発明は半導体装置及びその製造方法に関し、特に多層配線構造を有する半導体装置及びその製造方法に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 図3(a)ないし図3(b)は、従来の多層配線構造を有する半導体装置の層間絶縁膜の形成方法の一例を説明するための工程断面図である。図において、2は素子(図示せず)が形成されたシリコン基板1上に配置された第1の導電体パターンであり、該第1の導電体パターン2を覆うように基板1上に層間絶縁膜5が形成され、該層間絶縁膜5上には第1の導電体パターン7が形成されている。

【0003】 次に製造方法について説明する。図3(a)に示すように、半導体素子(図示せず)が形成された半導体基板1上に第1の導電体パターン2を形成する。次いで図3(b)に示すように、上記第1の導電体パターン2を覆うように、基板1上に層間絶縁膜5を形成する。この層間絶縁膜5としては、末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜、あるいは末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜との密着性を向上させるために第1の導電体パターン2上に、化学気相成長法(Chemical Vapor Deposition:以下、CVDと称す)等によってシリコン酸化膜やシリコン窒化膜等のCVD膜を堆積させ、該シリコン酸化膜等上に、末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜を形成したものが用いられる。そしてこのようにして形成された層間絶縁膜5上に第2の導電体パターン7が形成され、多層配線構造が得られる。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 従来の半導体装置及びその製造方法は以上のように構成されており、シリコンラダー系樹脂を用いた層間絶縁膜の形成方法では、第1

の導電体パターン2と末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂との接着性、あるいはCVD法によって堆積したシリコン酸化膜と末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂との接着性が悪く、半導体装置の信頼性が低下するという問題点があつた。

【0005】 この発明は上記のような問題点を解消するためになされたもので、末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂の接着性を向上させ、信頼性の高い半導体装置を得ることを目的としており、さらにこの装置に適した製造方法を提供することを目的とする。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】 この発明に係る半導体装置及びその製造方法は、層間絶縁膜としてシラノール ($\text{Si}(\text{OH})_4$) を主成分とする無機塗布絶縁膜を下地絶縁膜として形成し、該下地絶縁膜上に末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜を形成するようにしたものである。

【0007】

【作用】 この発明においては、層間絶縁膜として、シラノール ($\text{Si}(\text{OH})_4$) を主成分とする無機塗布絶縁膜上に、末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜を形成したものを使いるようにしたので、無機塗布絶縁膜と末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜との間で脱水反応が起こり、配線層またはCVD膜との接着性が改善される。

【0008】

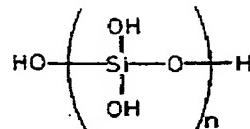
【実施例】 以下、この発明の一実施例による半導体装置の製造方法を図について説明する。図1において、図3と同一符号は同一または相当部分を示し、3は無機塗布絶縁膜であり、4は末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜である。

【0009】 次に製造方法について説明する。まず図1(a)に示すように、所定の処理が行われることによって半導体素子(図示せず)が形成されたシリコン基板1上に第1の導電体パターン2を形成する。

【0010】 次いで図1(b)に示すように、第1の導電体パターン2を覆うように、シラノール ($\text{Si}(\text{OH})_4$) を主成分とする無機塗布絶縁膜3を形成する。ここで、上記シラノール ($\text{Si}(\text{OH})_4$) を主成分とする無機塗布絶縁膜3はメタノール、イソプロピルアルコール等に、

【0011】

【化1】

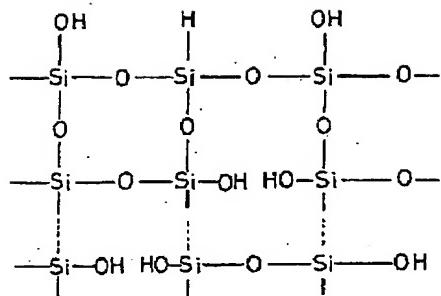


で表わされるポリシラノールを溶かした溶液を回転塗布し、熱処理を加えて溶媒を揮発させた後、硬化させることにより得られたものであり、この無機塗布絶縁膜3

は、

【0012】

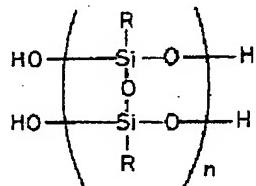
【化2】



で表わされるような構造をしており、膜中には未反応の水酸基が含まれている。次いで図1(c)に示すように、以上のようにして形成された無機塗布絶縁膜3上に、

【0013】

【化3】



(式中、Rはフェニル基または低級アルキル基であり、Rは同種でもよく、異種でもよい。nは2~1000の整数を示す。)で表される末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜4を形成する。この末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜4は、アニソール、トルエン、キシレン等の有機溶媒に溶かして回転塗布した後、熱処理により溶媒を揮発、硬化することで得られる。

【0014】そして無機塗布絶縁膜3上に、末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜4を回転塗布し、熱処理を加えると、無機塗布絶縁膜3中の未反応の水酸基と、末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜4の末端水酸基とが脱水反応を行い、これら膜間の接着性が良好となる。また第1の導電体パターン2と上記シラノール(Si(OH)₄)を主成分とする無機塗布絶縁膜3との密着性は良好であり、こうして形成された層間絶縁膜上に、第2の導電体パターン7が形成される。

【0015】このように本実施例によれば、第1の導電体パターン2が形成された基板1上にシラノールを主成分とする無機塗布絶縁膜3を介して末端水酸基シリコン

ラダー系樹脂膜4を形成しこれらを層間絶縁膜として用いるようにしたから、無機塗布絶縁膜3と末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜4とは脱水反応により高い密着性が得られ、また無機塗布絶縁膜3と第1の導電体パターン2とは接着性がよいため、第1の導電体パターン2と接着性のよい層間絶縁膜を形成することができる。また末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜4の特性をそのまま生かすことができ、層間絶縁膜の平坦化や、厚塗り等を行うことができる。

10 【0016】なお上記実施例では、第1の導電体パターン2上に、直接無機塗布絶縁膜3を形成し、この膜上に末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜4を形成した場合を説明したが、図2に示すように、第1の導電体パターン2と、無機塗布絶縁膜3との間に、層間絶縁膜と第1の導電体パターン2との間の密着性を向上させるために、例えばプラズマCVD法によって堆積したシリコン酸化膜や窒化膜6があつてもよく、あるいは常圧CVD法によって堆積したシリコン酸化膜等が形成された配線構造であつてもよい。

20 【0017】

【発明の効果】以上のように、この発明によれば、層間絶縁膜を、シラノール(Si(OH)₄)を主成分とする無機塗布絶縁膜上に末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜を形成して得るようにしたので、配線層と層間絶縁膜との接着性が良好なものとなり、信頼性の高い半導体装置を得ることができるという効果がある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】この発明の一実施例による半導体装置の製造工程を示す断面図である。

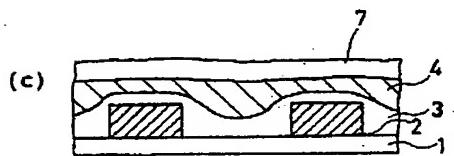
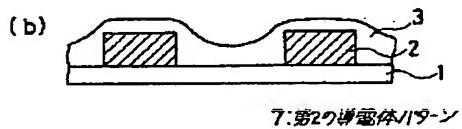
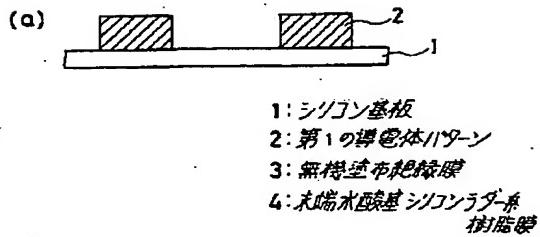
30 【図2】この発明の他の実施例による半導体装置の断面図である。

【図3】従来の半導体装置の製造工程を示す断面図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 シリコン基板
- 2 第1の導電体パターン
- 3 無機塗布絶縁膜
- 4 末端水酸基シリコンラダー系樹脂膜
- 5 層間絶縁膜
- 6 シリコン酸化膜あるいは窒化膜
- 7 第2の導電体パターン

【図1】



【図2】

